

The Herald and News.

VOL XLIV NO. 101

NEWBERRY, S. C. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1907.

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

THE FARMERS' UNION MET ON WEDNESDAY

MEETING WAS REPORTED TO BE HARMONIOUS.

Resolutions Were Adopted Urging the Legislature to Repeal the Lien Law.

Columbia State, 19th.

Notwithstanding the fact that President Goodwin of the South Carolina division of the Farmers' union "called off" the state convention of the union, scheduled to be held in Columbia, and declared in his order that any action taken by said proposed convention would be "null and void," delegates from 14 counties arrived in the city yesterday and promptly at 11 o'clock a. m., the convention was called to order in the city council chamber. Mr. C. S. Barrett of Union City, Ga., national president of the organization, was present and presided over the convention.

Three sessions were held yesterday, one in the forenoon, another in the afternoon and one last night. Altogether about 40 delegates were present, including the officers. The following counties were represented: Anderson, Chester, Lee, Greenville, Edgefield, Florence, Greenwood, Cherokee, Richland, Darlington, Lancaster, Kershaw, Orangeburg and Sumter.

Besides President Barrett, the following high officials of the union were on hand and took a very active interest in the meeting: R. F. Duckworth, president of the Georgia division; T. M. Jeffords of Oklahoma, secretary of the national board; R. H. McCullough, national secretary-treasurer.

Newspaper men were not admitted to any of the sessions, and very little information regarding the proceedings of the convention was given out for publication.

The most important work done was the reading of the report of Mr. W. C. Moore, state business agent, who has recently returned from Europe. His report dealt with the work he has been doing for the union abroad and it is said to have been a very interesting statement. He spent about six weeks in Europe, visiting the big spinners and perfected arrangements whereby the union will be enabled to ship cotton direct to England to the spinners and receive almost 1 cent per pound more for it than is paid on the local markets.

The scheme for handling this cotton in this manner is as follows: Mr. A., a member of the union, will consign 40 bales of cotton to the county business agent, who in turn will consign it to the state business agent, to be exported. About 70 per cent of the market value of the cotton will be paid in cash to Mr. A. through these officers of the union and the remainder will be paid as soon as the reports from the shipment are received.

Mr. Moore talked at length on the matter of baling cotton. The American bales are so badly put up that they are hardly in what might be termed decent shape when they reach the foreign spinners, and this causes considerable complaint and results in a large loss to the farmers. He recommended that the union take the matter up with a view of getting more improved methods for baling cotton. He stated that the state business agent of Alabama is now experimenting with four American-made compresses constructed on the lines of the compresses used in India. If they prove satisfactory it is proposed to have them installed throughout the south as rapidly as possible.

The report of Mr. Moore consumed part of each session held yesterday and it was very generally discussed by the delegates present.

To Repeal the Lien Law.

A resolution urging the South Carolina general assembly to repeal the lien law was unanimously adopted. The question called forth general discussion and it was urged that the repeal of the law is necessary in order to protect the farmers through-

out the south. A similar resolution was adopted at the Greenwood meeting.

Another matter which came up for discussion was the parcels post. The union put itself squarely on record as favoring the passage of a law providing for a parcels post system and it is announced that a national committee representing the union will appear before congress at the present session and urge the passage of the bill.

At 11 o'clock last night the convention adjourned to meet again in Columbia on January 22. At this meeting it is proposed to complete the state constitution and other matters of more or less vital interest to the members of the organization throughout the state will be taken up.

Although President Goodwin of the South Carolina division was present, he did not preside at any of the sessions.

"The meeting was entirely harmonious," said a member of the convention last night. "All differences have been settled and the union is going to work earnestly and with more vim and vigor than ever for the principles which it stands for."

When asked if there would be any change in officers at the January meeting, one of the delegates replied that he could not say anything on that line.

It was learned that the "Farmers' Union Bureau," which has been conducted by Mr. J. C. Stripling of Pendleton, will no longer be conducted. It is not known whether Mr. Stripling's recent criticisms of the officials who called this convention had anything to do with this action. Last week Mr. Stripling had the following "hot shot" in his "bureau" column, which appeared in papers throughout the state:

"About the only plausible and reasonable excuse for calling this special meeting, only five months after we met in July, may be in giving the new members who have come in since July the opportunity of participating in casting the votes that choose the managers for the next seven months. But some may say that the act of joining the union under the leadership of the present officers was equivalent to an endorsement of the present officials of the union. At best this December meeting can not be called anything else but a kind of revolution or revolt at our own actions. Our constitution that was adopted to guide the action of the union has not guided the action of some of our officials but little more than the curl in a pig's tail controls or guides the movements of the pig's nose."

YAQUIS MURDER.

Slaughter 12 Mining Men in Mexican State—Victims Lined up and Shot to Death.

Nogales, Ariz., Dec. 18.—Information which has just reached here tells of the frightful murder of 12 men by a band of 150 Yaqui Indians, 45 miles southeast of Magdalena, state of Sonora, Mexico, last Wednesday. P. J. McIntyre and a party of mining men of this section have arrived from the scene where they viewed the remains of the murdered men. The Yaquis captured the party of 13 men. Among the number was Jose Fernandez, son of President Fernandez of the town of Cuernipe and owner of the Mesca plantation, where the killing occurred. The others were Mexican laborers on the ranch and some Cananea miners looking for work.

One American was among the number, but he was rescued by men who told him that they were Americans. The remaining 12 were stripped naked, stood up against trees and shot through the head. A band of Yaquis is reported to be on the warpath.

Strong prejudices indicate a weak mind.

Hidden in every vice we plant lies the seed of our own punishment.

Sacred things are those things that serve life in a worthy way.

TILLMAN ON LIQUOR.

Advocates State's Right to Control Whiskey Traffic—Two Important Resolutions.

Washington, December 18.—In the senate today resolutions were introduced by Senator Tillman asking the Inter-State commerce commission to report whether any corporation engaged in Inter-State commerce is the owner of the stock of any other corporation transporting passengers and freight, and calling upon the Inter-State commerce commission to define the authority of the federal government and the state in respect to the control of the liquor traffic through the operation of the Inter-State commerce law. These resolutions provoked considerable debate and were finally referred to senate committees, though one of them was transformed into a bill.

The report that a Canadian road has succeeded in acquiring a majority of the stock of some American railroad having come to the attention of Senator Tillman, he today introduced the following resolution:

"That the Inter-State commerce commission is directed to inform the senate whether any corporations engaged in Inter-State commerce are the owners of any of the capital stock of any other corporations which are transporting passengers and freights, and if so the commission is further directed to transmit a statement showing the extent and details of such ownership so far as the facts now appear in the office of the commission, and to state in what cases the corporations whose stock is so owned have been competitors for traffic with the corporations owning their stock."

Senator Aldrich objected to the passage of this resolution on the ground that it called for a great deal of information from the Inter-State commerce commission, which would consume much time, and he thought it should first go to the committee on Inter-State commerce in order that that committee might ascertain how much work would be involved in it. Senator Tillman remarked that the senator from Rhode Island seemed to be suspicious.

"I am always more or less suspicious of a resolution coming from the senator from South Carolina," retorted Mr. Aldrich.

"Because he wants to get facts?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"No," replied Mr. Aldrich, "because he may want to get facts fitting into a preconceived idea of what should be done."

Mr. Aldrich insisted upon his objection and consideration of the resolution was postponed, which action has the effect of deferring it until after the holidays.

Senator Tillman today introduced the following resolution on the question of whiskey traffic:

"That the committee on Inter-State commerce be instructed to consider and report by bill or otherwise what legislation is desirable or necessary to enable the states in the exercise of their police powers to control the commerce of liquors and all alcoholic beverages within their borders so as to aid the cause of temperance and to prevent the encouragement of illicit dealing in the same."

Explaining his purpose in the matter Mr. Tillman said it was to prevent, if possible, the circumvention of the laws in the interest of prohibition which are being generally enacted in the Southern States.

"Congress attempted by enacting the Wilson law to protect the people in the enforcement of their state laws, but the courts have shaded down protection until there is practically nothing left of it, and I want the committee to ascertain whether it is not practicable to give relief. The decisions of the courts have been on the ground that the laws interfere with Inter-State commerce, and it is on this account that I have asked to have the investigation made by the Inter-State commerce commission."

Mr. Tillman would hold the express

companies responsible for the evasion of the state laws. He says they are flooding the local option part of South Carolina and other local option Southern states with whiskey which is sent in from other states "C. O. D." The supreme court of the United States has held that such traffic cannot be interfered with because of its Inter-State character. When Mr. Tillman attempted to secure the adoption of the resolution he aroused a long discussion.

Mr. Aldrich suggested that the measure should go to the committee on judiciary. Mr. Tillman consented to the change, but insisted that any committee taking charge of it should first be instructed to take the question up.

"Does the senator from South Carolina," asked Mr. Keau, "want to instruct states what laws they should pass to protect themselves from the liquor traffic?"

Mr. Tillman explained that his resolution simply sought to define the point where the police power of the state begins. He said that as governor of South Carolina he had dealt with this question. He wanted some committee to determine how far congress can go in limiting as a police power the control over Inter-State traffic in intoxicating beverages.

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, chairman of committee on the judiciary, preferred having the resolution laid over until it could be worded in a way to allow the committee to report on it intelligently.

After further discussion in which Senators Bacon, McComber, Knox and Tillman participated, Mr. Knox suggested that the whole difficulty could be reached through a bill.

"Draw one," suggested Mr. Tillman, whereupon Mr. Knox prepared an amendment to the Wilson bill, providing that the control of the state should begin as soon as the package is "within the borders of a state and before or after delivery to the consignee."

Mr. Tillman then withdrew his resolution and offered the bill, which was referred to the committee on judiciary.

The bill as presented reads:

"That all fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any state or territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein upon arrival within the borders of the state and before or after delivery to the consignee in such state or territory, are subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory enacted in the legislature for its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquors or liquors had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

NORTH AUGUSTA.

In Lime Light On Account of the Aiken County Dispensary Fight.

Columbia State.

The order of the Aiken county dispensary board establishing a dispensary at North Augusta has apparently stirred up the neighbors just over the line in Georgia as they have not been stirred for a long time. The effort of the city council of North Augusta to block the purpose of the dispensary board having failed, the city of Augusta has now taken up the fight, and there is promise of some warm scuffling.

The state prohibition law goes into effect in Georgia the first day of January and the Augusta people figure that if a dispensary is established at North Augusta it will receive a large patronage from Augusta people, and this they do not take kindly to in the least. They do not care to see money poured out of the pockets of the Georgia folks into the treasury of the Aiken county dispensary board.

The following from yesterday's Augusta Chronicle shows that very unusual steps may be taken to prevent a heavy Georgia patronage be-

ing given the North Augusta dispensary:

"The city of Augusta has gone after the South Carolina dispensary good and strong. By a resolution adopted in council meeting last night, presented by Mr. Bothwell and seconded by Mr. Blackshear, if the North Augusta dispensary is continued in operation the strongest forces known to the members of council will be used to curtail the trade which it has been alleged the dispensary is seeking after the 1st of January—that of the city of Augusta."

"The feature of the fight to be made is the fact that if their purpose is successful Augusta will receive a custom which has long since died out; that of charging a toll for the use of a highway."

"The subject of Mr. Bothwell's resolution offered verbally by unanimous consent, was that the city attorney be instructed to examine into the contract between the city of Augusta and the North Augusta Land and Investment company, by which the North Augusta bridge was presented to the city, and ascertain just what the rights of Augusta are in the premises; if the city has the right to charge a toll for the use of the bridge, and under what conditions the toll may be charged."

"Mr. Bothwell stated that the object of the resolution was to guard Augusta against the iniquity of the North Augusta dispensary after the state prohibition law goes into effect. He said unless something of the kind is done North Augusta dispensary bottles will be littering the streets of Augusta, and the institution will cause this city more trouble than anything in the whole community."

"The opinion was entertained that a toll can not be charged on the North Augusta bridge unless it is also charged on the Centre street bridge, but certain of the members of council believe the only exemption on the North Augusta bridge is the free traffic of street cars being interfered with."

"It is Mayor Dunbar's idea to charge a toll of 2 or 2 1-2 cents each way for each person using the North Augusta bridge; allowing all vehicles free use of the bridge. This would mean that passengers on the street cars could go over free, by paying the street car company 10 cents fare; that buggies or persons could be driven over the bridge without paying anything, but the people in the buggies or wagons would have to pay a toll for themselves."

"It was generally believed that this can be done, but the city attorney will take the matter up at once and make a report to council. It is understood that if this should not be possible council will find some other way to block the free use of dispensary liquor in Augusta, and cut off the expected trade of that institution."

"Mr. Bothwell suggested, during the course of the debate, that if the city could find no other way around the dispensary, the commissioner of public works could probably condemn the bridge and have it torn down."

More Discretion Than Valor.

Fire Commissioner Lantry of New York, in explaining to a reporter his plans for establishing a fireman's "roll of merit," told this story:

"It takes pluck," he began, "to be a fireman. A young fellow of only average pluck was serving at his first fire, and the chief rushed up to him and shouted:

"Shin up that ladder to the eighth story, crawl along the cornice to the fourth window, drop down three stories and catch that wood sign you see smoking there, swing yourself along to the second window that the red glare is coming from, break the glass, and go in and rescue those three old ladies—well, what the hell are you waiting for?"

"For per and ink, sir," said the new man; "I want to hand in my resignation."

No man became a villain all at once.—Juvenal.

CORTELYOU CITED TO APPEAR IN THE COURT

THE PANAMA BOND ISSUE THE QUESTION.

Unfair and Illegal Treatment in Manner of Awarding Recent Bond Issue Alleged.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Justice Gould of the district supreme court today cited Geo. B. Cortelyou, secretary of the treasury, to appear in court Friday, Jan. 3, 1908, to show cause why he should not be enjoined from turning over or delivering the balance of the \$21,450,000 of the Panama canal bonds to certain banks and persons to whom he has announced allotments. The citation issued by Justice Gould is based on a petition filed by Geo. W. Austin of New York, who describes himself as a taxpayer and property owner in the United States and who declares he made a proposal to purchase bonds of the advertised issue of the face value of \$3,000,000. He avers he had agreed to pay at the rate of 103.375 and accrued interest per \$100 and on notice of the acceptance of his bid stands ready to deposit the amount with the assistant treasurer at New York.

Mr. Austin informs the court that he has been advised through the public press that in direct violation of the statutes and in absolute disregard of the treasury department's circular No. 68 of the \$25,000,000 of the bonds allotted, only \$1,000,000 were allotted to natural persons who were individual bidders for the same and who, in accordance with the statutes and said circular, were given an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor; the remaining \$24,000,000 were allotted to divers national banks throughout the United States and only \$3,550,000 of which were allotted to banks which had a higher price than that bid by him.

When he learned that his bid had been ignored and no allotment made to him he says he complained to the department and "the response convinces him that it is the secretary's intention to disregard the statutes and thereby commit a malfeasance for which he says he advises and avers Mr. Cortelyou is not a man of sufficient means to answer to the citizens of the United States and to him."

A Nasty Trick.

"An amusing but nasty trick was played in the early autumn at George W. Vanderbilt's Biltmore estate near Asheville," said a Pittsburg florist. "A friend of mine, one of the Biltmore gardeners wrote and told me about it the other day."

"It seems that, at the entrance to Biltmore, there was a sign that read, 'Please do not pluck the flowers without leave.'"

"Well, one visitor's day, some joker added an 's' to the sign's last word. As a result, every visitor left Biltmore that day with a delighted smile and an enormous bouquet."

Col. Johnstone in Laurens.

Laurens Herald.

Col. George Johnstone, of Newberry, who won high encomiums upon his signal ability as special judge at the recent term of court in Richland county, was in the city yesterday on business. It is fully understood that this able and distinguished jurist will be in the race for United States senator. Besides being a lawyer of surpassing excellence he is a farmer of practical experience and with success. Mr. Johnstone has been a member of the national house of representatives and is familiar with public affairs and acquainted with public men. His thorough education and high intellectual attainments combined with his plain common sense, executive and business ability, and his power as a speaker, will make him a formidable rival. Be the entries great or small, Latimer will have Johnstone to beat.

No one ever gained force by putting on frills.